#### Another "National" Party.

The political movements are becoming very complicated. The third party at the North, the Freesoil party, has made its first move-and a very strong one it has proved. Full reports of the proceedings of the Massachuestts Freesoil convention, preliminary to the National convention to be held at Pittsburg, show it to have been a most threatening demonstration, both ias to numbers, policy and spirit. We shall publish its proceedings to morrow. The crowd was so great that there was speaking outside as well inside at the City Hall, where the convention was held Among the outside speakers were the Secretary of State, and other eminent gentleman.

A long series of resolutions was adopted, approving of the National convention to be held at Pittsburg; declaring Mr. Hale the first, and Senator Chase the second choice for the Presidency: adopting Kossuth's intervention doctrines, in favor of internal improvements by Congress; the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and an immediate repeal of the fugitive slave law; denouncing slavery, and the Democratic and Whig parties; declaring the Freesoil party as the party of union, constitutional law, of freedom and progress, and opposition to sectionalism, secession

or disunion. During the session of this convention allusion was repeatedly made by the speakers to the fact of the great increase of members and power on the part of this third party, since its last trial of strength, when it cast 300,000 votes for Van Buren. Large promises were made as to how much better it soon could do, and all seemed confident of their power of frustrating the calculations of the two old parties. In addition to this disturbing element, the Native Americans, dropping the perfix, are attempting to organize a new party to act with the Union party North and South for Mr. Webster, who, it is surmised, will not decline their nomination. It styles itself

So it seems the Whig and Democratic par-ties are not considered "National" enough at the North to meet the views of large bodies of voters, while the Freesoilers now boldly claim a monopoly of that patriotic quality, and plant themselves against "slavery, sectionalism, secession or disunion."

now the American party, and antagonizes with

the Freesoilers.

We earnestly invite the intention of all reflecting men at the South to those movements of the Freesoilers, whose organization is more complete and effectual than that of any other party in the country-who have a common purpose and a single one, and pursue it with a pertinacity and constancy worthy of a better cause. Vain is the attempt to delude ourselves or others into the conviction that this agitation has ceased, or that these difficulties are settled, while such proofs as these come in thundertones upon our startled ears. Again, then, we cry aloud to the citizens of the devoted South, not to hug so fatal a delusion to their breasts, lest they awaken only to the glare of their own burning dwellings, with the knife at their throats. Again we call upon them to be as active in defence as their foes are in assault. To keep their sentinels watching on the outer walls, so that they may know when and how the enemy approaches. And so long as we shall keep our watch here on the outposts, we must still repeat the cry.—Southern Press.

COLORED ENGLISH SEAMEN IN SOUTH-CARO LINA .- Lord Stanly, in the House of Commons, was questioned on the 22nd ult., relative to the case of Manuel Pareira, the colored seaman, who is claimed as a British subject, and whose case is now before the Court of Appeals of this State.

Lord Stanly was glad that this question had been put, because he thought it desirable on all ention, both in thi country and the United States, should as far as possible, be called to the hard and oppressive working of those local and provincial laws which obtained in the Southern States of the Union with respect to negroes. With regard to the present case it was supposed that a British brig, homeward bound, was compelled to put in at Charleston harbor, in a sinking state. The vessel was found to be incapable of repair, and it was condemned. Amongst the men there appeared to be a person named Manuel Pereira, a colored seaman, who strictly speaking was a Portuguese, and not a British subject, however, that he was an articled seaman of a British

ship.
"The present question was not a novel one.
"The present question was not a novel one. but it required very delicate handling. No subject led to a greater diversity of feeling or difference of opinion than that which related the mutual obligations affecting the federal and provincial governments. The most energetic remonstances had been abdressed by the noble lord, the member of Tiverton, on this very subject." Charleston Evening News.

MANUEL PEREIRA'S CASE .- Our article of yesterday, was based upon the supposition, that Pereira was still in jail. We are now informed, that he accepted his discharg, and has been gone from Charleston more than a month ago. So that all the indignation which the Commons may expend in favor of this martyr to liberty, will be so much water spilt upon the sand.

Southern Standard.

NEGRO TROUBLES IN CANADA.—The St. Cathrine's (Canada) Constitutional gives an account of a riot which recently took place in its vicinity. It was training day; and an officer having awarded some praise to the blacks for the manner in which they went through the military exercise, some of the whites took offence at it, and treated the blacks with derision. This led to a general row in which the negro domicils were attacked, the negroes driven to the woods for refuge, and their village reduced to a mass of ruins.

RAILROADS .- The Petersburg Intelligencer, in alluding to the re-construction of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, states that the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad will be finished early in 1853, and the road from Raleigh to Charlotte by the end of the same year. We will then have a complete chain of Railroads through the interior between the North and South, travellers will then be able to avoid the risk of a sea-voyage and steamboat navigation altogether.

The celebrated Mrs. Mary Ann Clarke, whose connexion with the Duke of York caused so much sensation in England some years since, died at Boulogne on the 23d of June.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—The following section of a bill to amend the postage law passed the House of Representatives on Friday last:

"That from and after the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty two, the postage upon all printed matter passed through the mail of the United States, instead of the the rates now charged, shall be as follows, to wit: Each newspaper, pamphler, periodical, magazine, book, bound or unbound, circular, catalogue, and every other description of printed matter unconnected with any manuscript or writing, and of no greater weight than two ounces, shall be charged with one cent postage, and one cent for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, for any distance under three thousand miles; and for any distance over three thousand miles doulle those rates. All newspapers and periodicals not weighing one ounce, published regularly, as often as once in three months, and sent from the office of publication to actual subscribers, shall be chargeable with one-half the foregoing rates. The postage upon all printed mailable matter shall be prepaid at the office where it is mailed, or paid quarterly in advance at the office of delivery, otherwise double the foregoing rates shall be charged thereon."

The large blanket advertising sheets of New York do not appear to like this bill. The Jour-

nal of Commerce says: "This bill may be an improvement upon the existing law in some respects, but in others it makes bad worse. For instance, under this bill the postage on the Journal of Commerce, Courier and Enqurer, and other papers of the same dimensions and weight, would be two cents a sheet, (cheap postage with a vengeance,) for any distance whatever. If over 3,000 miles, then four cents per sheet. Should this bill become a law in its present shape, we shall be obliged to use thinner paper for our mail subscribers, so as to reduce the weight persheet to two ounces. It is now nearly two and a half ounces. By increa sing the minimum to two and a haif ounces, all the papers in the country would pass under the single rate. Then by allowing an abatement of one-half in favor of papers only half the size of enough, so far as this matter is concerned. We are not without hope that this monification will

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 8. The subject of salaries of our functionaries at home and abroad, has of late been much discussed. There is a co stant tendency in this government towards the increase of salarics. There is a project for increasing the salaries of all the District Judges of the U. S. Courts, far beyond those of the State Courts. Salaries of clerks and other officers have often been raised, and are higher here than in any other country. The pay of officers of our Navy is higher than in any other service in the world. New officers are yearly created. We lately found it necessary to create an office for an assistant Attorney General, though he is only called a clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury was not long ago created, and his salary has been increased. The office of Assistant Secretary of State is to be created. It has been repeatedly recommended. Another Postmaster General is required. New bureaus and new departments have been lately created, and two or three additional bureaux are proposed. The creation of new branches of the Mint, and the extension of the revenue, light houses, and marine hospital, and military asylum, and land systems, all in volve the increase of the numbers of officers, and there is a tendency towards the increase of their alaries. Much is said as to the expense of living in Washington, and every body admits that Senators and Members of Congress must be allowed better salaries. A Secretary, with his family, cannot live here comfortably and receive tend to deny that there are exceptions to all general company, for a less sum than ten thousand dol- rules, and that what every body says is not always lars a year. As to members of Congress, it has true. been proposed to allow them a salary of twentyfive hundred dollars a year, for sessions both long and short. The influx of gold and the consequent swell of the paper currency have so enhanced prices in all our cities, and especially in Washington, that a salary or per diem that was deemed adequate five years ago, is much short of the mark now. If the revenue should continue to be as abundant as it now is, Congress will increase their own salaries and those of all other officers. An annually increasing revenue is what we want, in order to keep pace with the progress of the country in wealth, luxury, and population, and with the patriotic zeal of politicians to serve their country in public office.

DEATH OF WM. J. REES .- It is with painful feelings we record the death of our fellow-citizen Mr. William J. Rees. He died at his residence near Stateburg, on Wednesday morning, the 7th inst., of congestion of the lungs, in the bloom of youth leaving a melancholy void in the hearts of a large cicle of relatives and friends, and above all a young and lovely wife to mourn her irreparable loss. We seldom hear of a case of equal sadness. Mr. Rees was wealthy; but modest and retiring in his manners. He was surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Beloved by his neighbors he had passed but six short months with his interesting and affectionate wife and while the bright prospect of future bliss and happiness was spreading out before him, he was summoned away. The mournful event has cast a melancholy gloom over the community in which he lived.

His disease was brought on by exposure to the sun during the injudicious parades on the 1st inst. We fear that other serious results will follow that day's work; but we trust not. Black River Watchman.

SINGULAR BLOW UP .- The Wheeling Gazette of Monday says: Late on Saturday evening last as a boy, in the employ of Alderman McConnell of this city, was on his way to water his horse, a loose keg of power which laid on the wharf, become suddenly ignited by a spark from the horse's shoe, and both horse and rider blew into 38 native assistants. There are 936 boarding scholars the air. The boy was considerably hurt, as was also the horse-being seriously burned and otherwise mangled. On the whole, this is the most ingular circumstance we have heard for some time.

The income of the city of Edinburgh, from its property, is about two and a half millions of dollars a year.

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 16, 1852.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

## Rail Road Meeting in Lancaster.

In our last paper we published the proceedings of preliminary meeting of the citizens of Lancuster District, held at the Court House on the 5th inst., for the purpose of constructing a Railroad from Lancaster C. H. to some point, connecting them with the scheme of roads in the State.

An adjourned meeting is appointed to be held on the first Monday in August, to further these proceedings, or if possible, to aid in the accomplishment of this enterprise. It really seems, as a gentleman of that place told us at their last Court, "that the people are deter mined to do something." What a pity our people would not come to the determination to do something.

We think it is proper that Camden should be represented in that meeting, and respectfully suggest that our Council appoint delegates.

#### Impossibilities.

It is said that a proverb of one of the oldest and greatest authors of ancient times was-"Nothing is too difficult for mortals." This remark is a general one, and may apply with considerable force as a general proposition; but like all other aphorisms, it is subject to manifold exceptions. We must not always take for granted what we see; because such an one may have established it as a precept for so long a time back, "that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." We imagine if the old essayist had lived in our day and time, he would have modified his saying to suit the nature of the times-at least he, with us, would very willingly admit that there are some things which are too difficult for mortals to do. We might enlarge here to a very unlimited extent, but one or two exceptions to the rule above quoted, will suffice on the present occasion. And among the impossibilities or things too difficult for mortals to do, may be classed the follow-

1. To make a respectable Temperance speech when a small portion of the audience are disposed to see how the Journal of Commerce, all would be right interesting they can be, and how near they can approximate to the confusion of tongues-which we are told happened at the building of the Tower of Babel.

2. To successfully conduct any business at the present day upon the "good old" credit system which our fathers were wont to adhere to with remarkable pertinacity. They could do so, for they had "long profits." We have short ones and more particularly where the printer is the last man paid.

3. To give something new and interesting when the Telegraph is out of fix and won't work.

4. To please every body. And under this head beg to introduce a very capital extract from an editorial of Dr. Wightman, whose notions suit us to a "T:"

"We suppose it will be granted that among the impossibillities of the editoral office, the thing most clearpossibilities of the editions a better Journal than the one honored by their patronage; such, the freedom of criticism, of the smaller as well as the larger type, in this free-spoken country; that it would seem wonderful how a religious paper could outlive the year of its birth. Your articles are either too grave or too lively; too long or too short; too fragmentary or too serial; your paper contains too much editorial matter or too little; your correspondents are too prosy or too spirited:-in a word, popular favor is a dame so capricious,

> "Uncertain, coy, and hard to please, And variable as the shade,

By the light, quivering aspen made"that we have long since given up the hope of securing her favor. Nevertheless we feel bound to do our best to meet the wishes of the more reasonable of our subscribers. Nor are we without the comfort of knowing that upon the whole, we have succeeded up to the measure of our merits, if not our expectations.

We think, then, that in view of the above considerations, that no Proverbalist of the present day, will pre-

## Democratic Review.

The June number is before us. It contains a portrait of Gen. Pierce, and its leading article is called "Eighteen Fifty-two," and the "Coming Man." The contents of the Review scem as usual.

## Lady's Book.

This magnificent Monthly for August, is on our table. Its illustrations are very fine, and its former high character is maintained.

Mr. WEBSTER .- This gentleman is now on a visit to Massachusetts, and had a public reception at Boston on the 9th inst., which is represented as having been a magnificent affair. It said at least thirty thousand persons were present. According to the present understanding, he will return to Washington about the first of August, and then decide whether he will withdraw or remain in the cabinet. There appears to be very little doubt but he will be run as a candidate for the Presidency-a National Convention of the friends of the Union is to meet in Philadelphia on the tenth of August to nominate him. The conveners of the meeting say that delegates from ten States now hold themselves in readiness for the step.

UNION MEETINGS IN GEORGIA.-The Union party of Georgia is engaged in appointing delegates to their State Convention. At the meeting in Newton, all the speakers condemned the tickets of both the Baltimore Conventions. In Burke, the meeting passed a resolution, pledging its support to the nominee of the State Convention provided it does not ratify the nomination of Gen. Scott. We observe that one or two of the Union Whig papers have hoisted the Scott Flag.

The fear of invasion appears to keep the Cubans in a constant state of alarm; a pilot lately reported that he had seen two steamers outside of Cardenas bearing down for it. Of course, the Government and his troops were greatly disturbed, and all kept watch the whole night, but no steamers nor invaders came.

WHAT IS DOING FOR THE INDIANS .- Ton Missionary Societies are laboring for those within the limits of the United States. These have under their care 94 ordained missionaries, 38 male, and 108 female assistants. and 1466 day scholars in the schools supported by these societies, and somewhat more than 100 communicants in the Churches. When it is remembered that the whole number of Indians within the States and Territories, accessible at the present time to missionary ef fort, is only 20,000, it would seem at first, that they have their full share of attention. As there are several

natives ordained and reckoned among the missionaries, there is one preacher on the average, to every 2000 .-The Church members, distributed in like manner would give each one of the 100 preachers a Church of 100

ALABAMA SOUTHERN RIGHTS CONVENTION .- A Convention of the Southern Rights party of Alabama assembled in Montgomery, on Monday last. Two sets of resolutions were reported—one proposing a separate organization, and the other recommending the party to support Pierce and King. A very enimated debate ensued, which lasted until midnight, at which hour the Convention adjourned over without having come

#### Tea and Coffee.

We are about to have these two great luxuries of life added to the numerous productions, with which the Almighty, in his abundant goodness, has blessed the South. The success which has attended the introduction of the Tea plant into South Carolina, by Mr. JUNIUS SMITH, seems to have settled the fact, of the adaptation of the soil and climate of portions of the South, to the raising of this highly important plant .-Coffee was once cultivated in Florida, and in a few years will doubtless be produced in considerable quantities. We shall then have the three great luxuries of life-Tea, Coffee, and Sugar.

How thankful should we be, that God has given us such a mild and delightful climate; and such a diversity and richness of soil, adapted to such a variety of productions, that minister to our gratification, supply our wants, and add to our wealth. May He give us the hearts to receive all these varied blessings with thanksgiving, and to enjoy them with a grateful sense of our dependance upon Him for these abundant means of happiness.

If we fail to honor God, and to acknowledge him as the source of all our good, we cannot hope for a continuance of our mercies. Ingratitude is the blackest of crimes, and whether manifested by an individual or a community, is sure to receive sooner or later, its appropriate punishment.

A new planet has been discovered in London by J. R. Hind, on the borders of the constellation Aquilla and Serpens, about five degrees east of the star Tau in Ophiuchus. It shines as a star of between the eighth and ninth magnitudes, and has a very steady appearance by moonlight.

Mr. Willis has challenged Mr. John Van Buren second time, the first challenge, the place of meeting having been designated as Bermuda, being refused on account of the distance, Mr. Willis has endeavored to induce Mr. Van Buren to give him a meeting near Bal-

Dress makers live, on an average, 32 years; milliners 45: tailoresses 41; teachers 29.

It is positively asserted that the Hon. Abbott Law ence, Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James, has no intention to re-

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald states, that the Special Committee of the Senate, in the case of the contested seat of Mr. Mallory, of Florida, have unanimously agreed to report in favor of the sitting member.

The Boonsboro (Md.) Odd Fellow states that some two months ago; a young man named Garver, residing near that place, while fishing, was stung by a catfish, which has proved quite serious and painful, and threatens to result fatally. Ilis band and arm became very much swollen, and continued to grow worse until a few days ago it was found necessary to amputate one of the fingers, in order to arrest mortification in the

The average life of bank officers is 63, of sextons 57, of railway conductors 30, of brakemen 27.

A fire occurred at Boston on Saturday night, which destroyed thirty houses and stores. The total loss is estimated at a quarter of a million of dollars.

NEW PENNSYLVANIA LOAN .- The Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has advertised for a loan of five millions of dollars, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent, and the principal redeemable in not more than thirty-five years.

In six months there have been built in the ship yards of New York and vicinity 38 vessels of all descriptions including 21 steam vessels, making an aggregate tonnage of 22,200 tons. There are now on the stocks thirty vessels, including sixteen steam vessels, whose aggregate tonnage is about 30,200 tons. There were launched during the whole of last year, eighty-three vessels, measuring 65,500 tons.

# For the Camden Journal.

## A Dialogue on Botany.

Scene.- A Room-Cornelia with a book.

SERENA .- What, Cornelia! poring over your book still? Why, its enough to make one sick of the sight of a book, to see a young creature shutting herself up, for whole hours together, and conning over some dull stupid work.

CORNELIA .- I don't find it such dull employment as you seem to suppose.

SERENA .- Perhaps you have got some interesting book, a novel it may be; (takes up the work, and looks into it.) Botany! why Corne lia, I would as soon be sent to Botany Bay, as to be compelled to learn all these hard words; for my part I think its just so much nonsense.

CORNELIA .- Not nonsense, Serena; at least should suppose not from what I have learned.

but that is not much. I am only a beginner. SERENA .-- (Taking up a rose)-I think I can enjoy the fragrance, or admire the beauty of a rose, just as well, without this farago of hard folks.

learn, are yet quite necessary. Serena.—Of what use, pray?

CORNELIA.-To enable writers to distinguish, arrange, and describe plants, which they could not so well do without this aid.

SERENA .- This may all be true; vet still, I don't see the use of girls troubling themselves about such matters. To my taste its a dull bu-

CORNELIA.-You do great injustice to a deeply interesting, and highly delightful study. SERENA. - Why Cornelia, you seem quito en aptured; pray tell me why you find it so agreeable? Does the science make the howers look more beautiful, smell more fragrant, or appear

more enchanting?
CORNELIA.—Not altogether sq

Serena.-I. am sure I can admire all their loveliness, and adore the hand that formed, fashioned and painted them, without knowing all those hard Latin and Greek names.

CORNELIA.—Very true; and yet, when you know the classification of plants, understand their structure, and behold the wisdom displayed in their organization, you see more to contemplate, more to admire; and are more irresistibly led to adore that Being, who hath made all things in wisdom, and everything beautiful in its sea-

SERENA .- You will make me a convert to your notions, if I talk with you much longer; but then, I hate to see young ladies so learned-I can't bear it.

[Enter Rosetta.]

Rosetta.-Why, girls, you look as grave as owls: an owl you know is a very sedate bird, and for aught I know, may be as wise as Miss

SERENA .- I declare Rosetta, you are too bad; you are always plaguing Cornelia.

ROSETTA .- It was not for that purpose that I came. I want your advice upon a very important subject.

SERENA .- Pray what is that important sub-

ROSETTA.—I wish to know on which side of my bonnet I should put the boquet?

SERENA.—On the right side, to be sure. ROSETTA.—Well, which is the right side? Is he left the right, or is the right, the right side?

-(to Cornelia,) what does Minerva say CORNELIA.—I don't know that it is very im-

ROSETTA.—(To Serena.)—Did you ever hear the like !—not important indeed! Why, I think it a matter of great consequence; and Mamma told me but the other day, that she liked to see a fitness in a lady's dress.

CORNELIA.—And I agree with your mamma. think the dress, in a good degree, an index

of the mind. ROSETTA.-Why, really, Cornelia, I shall begin to think that you do take an interest in some

thing beside your studies. CORNELIA .- I am not quite so much alienated from the world as you seem to imagine. Send me your bonnet and I will trim it for you, and then you will be able to judge of my taste in such matters; perhaps I can please you. SERENA .- Send it and try her skill.

ROSETTA.-I will; but mind -- don't you make it too prim. I can't bear any thing that looks precise. But, I want to know what you girls have been doing here by yourselves all the morning?

Serena.—We have been talking of Botany, and Cornelia has almost won me over to her way of thinking on the subject.

ROSETTA .- O, I hate botany as I do snakes. There's that everlasting chatterbox Miss Bradshaw, she's always talking about botany, and chemistry, and geology, and Latin and French, and I don't know what else-but something about petals, calyxes, caloric, and attraction of particles, and such like nonsense. She might as well talk Dutch for what I understand of her jargon. But, Serena, what makes you look so grave? Has Cornelia been reading you a lec-OF MAINTENANTALISM NO.

SERENA .- Oh, no. ROSETTA.-Don't you mind her long face, she just as wicked as you and L. I wish Miss Bradshaw was here to give us the French for a

Rosetta takes up a book from the table,]-Is this the book you were talking about?

SERENA .- Yes. ROSETTA .- [Turns over the leaves, a piece of

paper in which something is writ, falls out, Cornelia looks confused, and rises to pick up the

SERENA .- What's that? Roserra.—[Picks up the paper and reads.]—Really, I would have no objection to studying this kind of Botany myself. [Reads aloud.]

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS. A Rose Bud - Young love. Full-blown Rose -A Declaration of love. The Myrtle-Constancy. The Lilly-Purity. The Violet-Mo-

SERENA. - I am fast becoming a convert. Here is an inducement, Cornelia, that I had not thought

ROSETTA .- I told you not to mind her long face-all her learning has not changed her nature—it has only improved it I suppose. She is but a girl, though I do sometimes call her Minerva.

SERENA.-Come, come Rosetta; don't make Cornelia blush so-she don't pretend to be a Minerva, yet. I verily believe, that she shows scated at a table on which are some flowers. Se- in the course she pursues, more wisdom than either of us.

ROSETTA.-Well, this won't do for me; I must go and see about my bonnet. [Exeunt Rosetta. Curta'n falls.

WEALTHY MEN .- A book published in Boston, called "Richest Men of Massachusetts," gives the reputed wealth of about 2,000 men in solid, who are worth \$1,00,000 or more, with brief sketches of the lives of nearly 1,500. The aggregate property of these men is put down at \$284,689,000. Of the rich men, 28 are worth \$1,000,000 or upwards. The leading wealthy class appear to be the mercantile, 585 of whom have a place in this curious book. The next wealthy class is the farmers, of whom there are

The Boston Traveller says: "We understand that the advance in price on boots and shoes names that botanists use, merely to puzzle for the past two months has been about twenty per cent. and consequently the profits to some CORNELIA. - These terms, though not easy to of the wholesale dealers in Pearl-street, who were fortunate enough to have large stocks on hand has been great. One house estimates that their stock on hand and contracted for has increased in value, within the period mentioned, \$80,000. Another house estimates its profits on the advance at \$40,000."

> YANKEE CUNNING .- It is said that the new Liquor Law of Massachusetts, provides that the Marshal of the City of Boston and his deputies shall serve the precepts of the courts when issued against violators of the law. As soon as the Legislature adjourned the Councils took legal advice, and abolished the officer of Marshal! so that there are now no officers in that city competent to serve a process for an infraction of that law .- New Haven Reg.